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Chatter

March, 1961, Volume 14 - 3

# Leadership

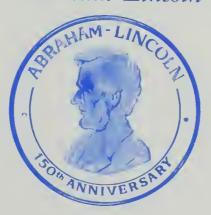
In every field of human endeavor, he that is first must perpetually live in the white light of publicity. Whether the leadership be vested in a man or in a manufactured product, emulation and envy are ever at work. In art, in literature, in music, in industry, the reward and the punishment are always the same. The reward is widespread recognition; the punishment, fierce denial and detraction.

When a man's work becomes a standard, it also becomes a target for the shafts of the envious few. If his work be merely mediocre, he will be left severly along—if he achieves a masterpiece, it will set a million tongues a-wagging. Jealousy does not protrude its forked tongue at the artist who produces a commonplace painting. Whatsoever you write, or paint, or build, no one will strive to surpass or to slander you, unless your work be stamped with the seal of success.

The leader is assailed because he is a leader, and the effort to equal him is merely added proof of that leadership. Failing to equal, or to excel, the follower seeks to depreciate and to destroy-- but only confirms once more the superiority of that which he strives to supplant.

That which is good or great makes itself known, no matter how loud the clamor of denial. If the leader truly leads, he remains—the leader!





1959 was proclaimed Lincoln Year by the President of the United States, and was celebrated throughout the world, honoring the memory of Abraham Lincoln, on the 150th anniversary of his birth in 1809. This year, 1961, the 100th anniversary of the War between the States, is of equal importance to collectors of Lincolnania.

We were fortunate in purchasing a small lot of the Silver Medals and can offer them at the original issue price:

SILVER, BRILLIANT PROOF...\$7.50

## 

#### ANCIENT ROMAN GOLD

Gold Solidus (\$5.00 size) 565-578AD Bust of Justin II, Emperor of Byzantium. Rev: Constantinople holding globe, symbols and inscription.

#### GUARANTEED GENUINE

Choice X. F. well struck	35.00
V. Fine plus, choice	25.00
V. Fine, a bargain	20.00
Fine-V. Fine, special	17.50

#### KARKAKAKAKAKAKAKAKAKA

### FOREIGN GOLD COINS

AFGHANISTAN, 1/2 Amani 1926-28. GW-27; Extremely Fine....\$ 25.00 AUSTRIA, Franz Joseph, 20 Francs 1892. GW-423; Br. Unc..... 10.00 -- 1 Ducat 1915. GW-406.Br. Prf. 9.00 -- -- 1915 4 Ducats. Br. Proof. 25.00 -- 25 Schillings 1931. Unc.... 9.00 BELGIUM, Leopold II, 20 Francs 1870. GW-8; Very Fine..... 12.50 -- Albert I, 20 Francs 1914. In military uniform. Abt. Unc.... 13.75 DENMARK, Christian X, 20 Kroner 1915. Brilliant Uncirculated... 22.50 EGYPT, 100 Piastres 1955. Nasser Rebellion. Br. Uncirculated... 27.50 -- 50 Piastres 1955, Nasser Rebellion. Rare, Br. Uncirculated... 25.00 FINLAND, 20 Markkaa 1879. GW-1. Uncirculated......20.00 FRANCE, Philip VI of Valois, Ecu D'Or (1328-1350) Philip enthroned/ Floreated Cross, rare. V. F.... 60.00 -- 20 Francs 1808. Laureated head of Napoleon as Emperor. V.F.. 15.00 -- Napoleon I, 40 Francs 1811. GW-246. V. Fine plus...... 35.00 -- 20 Francs 1813. Laureated head of Napoleon. GW-252; V. Fine.. 15.00 -- Louis XVIII, 20 Francs 1814. GW-263; Very Fine ..... 22.50 -- 20 Francs 1849. Second Republic. GW-327; Very Fine ......17.50 -- 5 Francs 1856. Fine-V.F.. 6.00 -- Napoleon III 10 Francs 1856. Fine ..... 7.50

#### CURRENT

All material listed in No. 3, 4, 5, 6 Volume 14 is in stock as of Nov. 1st.

#### THE MONKEY COINS OF CEYLON

Separated by the straits from India proper, the large island of Ceylon has had a culture of its own from very ancient times. Although religiously affiliated with Indian Buddhism, the Singhalese - as the people of Ceylon are called - are not just another Indian state or tribe. For one thing, their period of independence from Colonial domination was longer than that of India, where the British East India Company made strong inroads since the early 18th Century. Ceylon was contested by both British and Dutch and knew to play one against the other. For a while the Dutch held the island until it became British after Napoleon's de-

A very long and artistic coinage distinguishes Ceylon. During the 10th Century, a powerful Empire covered the entire island and even portions of the Indian mainland were, from time to time, ruled by the Singhalese Emper ors. Until the 15th Century, when this Empire declined, the coinage consisted of bronze and gold massu (strangely enough, almost no silver coins), the size and thickness of Roman gold aurei whence they took their appearance originally, for Roman gold coins were much used in medieval India.

On one side we see the Emperor standing, wearing crown and mantle and holding akind of orb; the reverse usually shows the monkey-shaped god Hanuman, who is part of the Indian Buddhist pantheon.

Around this, there were inscriptions in Hindu characters, but Singhalese language, and dates in the Buddhist era The coins are well struck and show skill of craftmanship. The bronze massu is rather common and brings about two or three dollars, but the gold massu is rare and desirable.

The monkey coins of Ceylon were so popular at one time that other countries started to imitate them, but lacking the skilled mint workers of the Singhalese Emperors, their product is not as well made. Thus it is rather easy to distinguish between Ceylon massu and the copies made on the mainland, especially the convex-shaped bronze and gold pieces of Malabar Coast principalities adjacent to Ceylon, Coromandel, and others.

There exists also some larger, flat coins of the same general types, also showing the monkey god Hanuman, the servant of the gods and considered lucky to the owner of the coin.

#### COINS OF THE WORLD

	ANNAM, Dollar, Year 14 (1833)
	Ming Mang Era. Dragon/Sun in
	center of 4 native characters.
	Extremely Fine\$30.00
	BERN, Switzerland, 40 Batzen 1766.
	Counterstamped on French Ecu of
ı	1766. Very Fine plus 17.50
	BOLIVIA, 10 Sueldos 1825. Bolivar
	commemorative of Chuquisaca town.
	Bust right/Victory, Pallas. V. F 15.00
	BRANDENBURG, Albert, Taler 1548.
	Armored bust/4 Shields in cross.
1	Choice, rare. Very Fine 25.00
-	BRANDENBURG-ANSBACH, Joachim
	Ernst, Taler 1627. Three brothers
	facing. Very Fine 10.00
	BRANDENBURG-FRANKEN, George
	and Albert, Taler 1545. Two rulers
	in circle under date. F-V.F 27.50
	BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG, Christian,
	Broad Taler 1631. Ext. Fine 8.50
	George, Wildman Taler 1641.
	Very Fine 8.00
3	Sophia, Electress, Memorial
d	
į	Dav. 2069, rare. Very Fine 20.00
i,	BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL,
- 7	Julius, Taler 1586. Wildman with
	skull, light, etc. Very Fine 27.50
	Taler 1602. Wildman in
	circle. Very Fine 10.00
	Fred.Ulrich, Taler 1624. Large Wildman. Very Fine 9.00
	August, Bell Taler 1643. Bell
	rung by three hands. V. Fine12.50
	BULGARIA, Ferdinand, 1892,5 Leva.
	Bust/Date, Value. Scarce, V.F 7.50
3	5 Leva 1894. V. Fine 7.50
	Boris III, 100 Leva 1937.
1	Gem Uncirculated 12.50
	CHINA, 1 Tael 1904. Hu-Peh Province.
	CW-11, Rare. Br. Unc 35.00
1	Soviet Dollar 1924. Rare.
4	Extremely Fine 50.00
	munimann.
	GRA BAN SPRUM
	4 50

ANNAM, Dollar, Year 14 (1833)



CYPRUS, George V, 45 Piastres 1928. Gem Brilliant Proof ..... 40.00 EGYPT, Hussein Kamil, 20 Piastres 1917. Choice Uncirculated.... 9.00 FORMOSA, Dollar 1837. God of Longevity/Sacrificial vase. Chopmarked. Guaranteed original and rare. Very Fine..... 60.00

FRANCE, 5 Francs 1870. Head of Gambetta/Genius. Plain edge, rare.
Proof
Dictatorial Pres. MacMahon/Papal- type Arms. Very rare, Unc 35.00
GERMAN NEW GUINEA, 5 Marks 1894. Bird of Paradise. Abt. Unc. 30.00
GREECE, Prince Otto, 5 Drachmai 1833. Uncirculated 25.00
George I, 5 Drachmai 1876.
Uncirculated 12.50



GREECE, 100 Drachmai 1935.  Brilliant Proof
ISRAEL, 5 Prutah 1958. Two thousand struck. Brilliant Proof 20.00  LIECHTENSTEIN, John II, 5 Francs 1924. Head left/Crowned shield. About Uncirculated
St. John facing. Rare, V. Fine 17.50 LUXEMBURG, Comm. 100 Francs 1946. Prince John/King mounted. Brilliant Uncirculated 6.00 MONTENEGRO, Nicholas I, 5 Pepera
NETHERLANDS, Louis Napoleon, 50 Stuivers 1808. Br. Unc 15.00 William III, 1849, 2 1/2 Gulden. Dav-236. Brilliant Proof 35.00 Wilhelmina, 2 1/2 Gulden 1937.
Brilliant Proof
eagle. About Uncirculated 10 00  PORTUGAL, 1000 Reis 1898. Comm.  4th Century. Brilliant Proof 35.00  PRUSSIA, Frederick, 5 Marks 1888.  Reigned only 89 days. Gem. Unc. 15.00
RATISBON, Charles VII, Taler (1742-45). Obv. Dav-2614; Rev. is Dav-2617. Ext. rare. V. Fine 50.00 ROMANIA, 500 Lei 1941. Bust of Mahai I/St. Stephen. Unc 17.50

ROMANIA, Mihai I, 100,000 Lei 1946. Very rare, Uncirculated. . 25.00°

SALVADOR, 1 Colon 1925. 4th Century of San Salvador. Br. Unc.....\$17.50 SAXE-ALTENBURG, Ernst, 5 Marks 1903. For 50th Anniv. of reign. Day-816. Brilliant Froof..... 17.50



SERBIA, 5 Dinars 1904. V-F 12.50 SIBERIA, 10 Zolotniks (Mining coin) 1852. Double eagle/Value. Very rare. Extremely Fine75.00
SOUTH AFRICA, George VI, Crown (5 Shillings) 1947. Br. Proof25.00
SOUTH PERU, 8 Reales 1838. Bust of Santa Cruz/Tower (Cuzco Arms). Rare, Extremely Fine 35.00
URUGUAY, Montevideo Peso 1844. Extremely rare condition. Proof and well struck
U.S.S.R. Rouble & 50 Kopecks 1921.  Br. Proof. The pair 35.00  Rouble 1922. Very rare date.  Brilliant Proof
VENICE, Alois Contarini, Scudo, n.d. (1673-1683) (Italy) Floreated cross/Winged lion on shield. V.F 10.00
YEMEN, 1 Ryal (crown) 1948. CW-11. Uncirculated 12.50

#### SALES TAX

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#### CROWN SPECIAL

Fifteen (15) full 'Silver Dollar' size coins of the world (no late Talers or reduced size Pesos). Completely different types, rulers or countries, 18th, 19th and 20th Century issues. Nice condition, Fine to Brilliant Uncirculated, and fully classified. A good buy for the beginner or small dealer. Retail value well over \$35.00. THIS COLLECTION, 15 PCS.

ONLY.....\$25.00

# Crowns of the World UNCIRCULATED ROLLS

#### ROLLS OF CENTS (50)

1937 S Mint	<b>\$</b> 22.50
1943 S Mint	32.50
1943 D Mint	9.50
1946 S Mint	6.00
1950 D Mint	9.50
1951 D Mint	6.00
1953 D Mint	4.25
1955 P Mint	5.50
1955 S Mint, SPECIAL	13.75
1955 D Mint	4.50
1960 D Mint, Small Date	4.75

#### BEGINNERS ROLL SET

1955 through 1961 Complete, all dates and mints including 1960 D, Sm. Date. (No 1960 P, Sm. Date).

Uncirculated Set, 16 Rolls...\$42.50

#### **ROLLS OF NICKELS (40)**

1941 P Mint	24.50
1942 S Mint	37.50
1945 D Mint	19.50
1948 S Mint	38.50
1954 D Mint, SPECIAL	6.25
1959 D Mint	2.50

#### ROLLS OF DIMES (50)

1942 F	? Mint	18.00
1958 [	O Mint, SPECIAL	27.50
	Mint . SPECIAL	
1954 F	Mint,	7.95



# PROOF

CHOICE BRILLIANT COINS

	1952 (81, 980)	\$22.50
	1953 (128, 800)	13.95
	1954 (233, 300)	10.00
	1955 (378, 200)	9.95
l	1956 (669, 384)	6.50
I	1957 (1, 206, 783)	3.50
ŀ	1958 (875, 652)	8.00
I	1959 (1, 149, 291)	3.95
	1960 (Large Date Cent)	3.25
	1960 (Small Date Cent)	18.75
	1961	2.50

#### SPECIAL OFFER

1952 through 1961 Complete (no 1960 Small Date). Ten (10) Choice Mint

A Good Investment at .....\$79.95

#### RARE BIRDS ON COINS

Birds have always appeared on coins. The eagle has been popular for centuries, and even appears in a one-headed and a two-headed version, although the latter is purely heraldic. But it signifies "king of birds" or majesty, and as such is a fitting symbol for the U.S.A.

A rare and valuable bird, the Bird of Paradise, appears on the coinage of the German colony of New Guinea (Papua) in 1894. This bird is native to the island. The Persian peacock throne has not appeared on coins although the peacock has, occasionally, appeared on Persian coppers, notably of the Bushire district.

The Condor of the Andes is a noble bird who is considered as highly by the South Americans as is the eagle by North Americans. Consequently, it is a fitting symbol for the coinage of Chile and Bolivia. For a time, the highest unit of gold coinage in Chile was called a Condor.

In Guatemala, the green Quetzal bird became not only a picturesque coin type, but also the unit of currency with the 1924 reform of currency. The actual 1 Quetzal coin was not issued until the following year, 1925, but minor coins begin in 1924. A gold series up to 20 Quetzales also exists. The remarkable thing about this particular series is that it is larger than all contemporary units of currency in other countries of Latin America. Thus the 1 Quetzal is almost equal to 1 1/2 Silver Dollars, if there were such a unit, and the gold 20 Quetzales also is larger than a U. S. \$20.00 gold piece. Needless to say, this generosity with previous metal did not last very long; the issue came to an end in 1926 and was followed by a series of coins along more conventional Central American lines and no outsize units.

What made Guatemala do such an unusual thing? The tradition of the Quetzal may be the answer. A Quetzal feather is considered by the Indians as a valuable thing -- as valuable as a precious stone or gold. The bird itself is rare and almost extinct, except in dense jungle areas where it is difficult to find. There are also religious connotations, as the Quetzal bird figures largely in ancient Aztec' rituals. A similar valuation of a rare bird's feather may be found in Hawaii and Polyneisa where feathers of certain birds were at one time circulating as money.

-- Hans Holzer

# FOREIGN GOLD

FRANCE, 10 Francs 1866.	1
Very Fine 8.50	
20 Francs 1868. GW-320;	ĺ
Extremely Fine	
GW-336. Uncirculated 32.50	
GREAT BRITAIN, Victoria Half	
Sovereign 1870. GW-243. V.F 12.00	
Sovereign 1876. Young head.	
Very Fine 16.00	
1/2 Sovereign 1876. GW-243. Very Fine 12.00	
Sovereign 1891. GW-247.	
Very Fine 13.75	
1/2 Sovereign 1892. GW-248.	
Very Fine 8.50	1
Edward VII, Sovereign 1907. Extremely Fine 13.50	
George V, Sovereign 1911.	
Extremely Fine 13.50	
GREECE, George I, 10 Drachmai	
	P
20 Drachmai 1884. GW-9.	F
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1007 P	B -
1897. Extremely Fine 8.50 10 Korona 1907. GW-91.	_
Extremely Fine 8.50	_
10 Korona 1911. GW-91.	E
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and regente on cruici side.	G
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Bikanir, 1/2 Mohur 1937. GW-2	Τ
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ALMAN I LAME VI 1240-47. DUST OF	U
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5. 25. Cheffediated 25.00	Γ
Riza Pahlevi, Red Gold, normal	Ji
relief. GW-103. Uncirculated 20.00	J
, 20 1 dana dola 1700. Pilst	31
1000-1900	- 3۱
40.00	
GW-9. About Uncirculated 13.50	Jī
20 Lire 1873. GW-11.	1
1150dt Offerrediated 13.50	\t -
20 Lire 1905. GW-18. Unc. 18.50 G	V
KREMNITZ, (City) 6 Ducats (1685- 1750). Christ & Disciples in boat.	A
GW-2. Brilliant Uncirculated 75.00	9.
LIECHTENSTEIN, Franz I, 20 Franker	_
1930. Military bust/Arms. GW-14.	
Brilliant Uncirculated 35.00 <u>W</u> M	_
Uncirculated	
Franz Joseph II, 20 Franken 1946. E.	X
GW-16. Uncirculated 20.00 Y	
10 Franken 1946. GW-17. 12.50	7 4





NORWAY, Haakon VII, 10 Kroner 910. GW-20. Uncirculated.... 20.00 NUREMBERG, Ducat 1700. Round; Lamb on globe. GW-64. Ab. Unc.27.50 -- 1/2 Ducat. Square; Lamb on globe. GW-66. Extremely Fine..... 20.00 PRUSSIA, Wilhelm II, 20 Marks 1889. Fine-Very Fine ...... 12.50 ROMANIA, Carol I, 20 Lei 1883. Bearded head. GW-3; Ext. Fine. .17.50 - -- 20 Lei 1890. GW-3. V.F..15.00 - 20 Lei 1906. GW-2. Ex. Fine 18.50 - Carol II, 20 Lei 1939. GW-14. Extremely rare; About Unc.....60.00 - 20 Lei 1944. Heads of three emperors. GW-21. Unc..... 17.50 SARDINIA, Emanuel I, 20 Lire 1816. GW-116. Very Fine ...... 17.50 SYRIA, 1 Pound 1950. GW-1. Cats. \$30.00. Uncirculated....20.00 TUNIS, 100 Francs 1930. English and rab legend; GW-14. (Cats. 60.00) Uncirculated......25.00 100 Francs 1932. English and rab legend; GW-14. Unc..... 25.00 UNISIA, 100 Francs 1935. GW-14. JRKEY, Abdul Aziz, 100 Piastres (1861) W-25. V.F. 13.50; Ab. Unc.. 17.50 100 Piastres 1293A. H. (1906). W-33; Extremely Fine......12.50 250 Piastres 1909. GW-42. ncirculated......35.00 Mohammed V, 100 Piastres 1909. bout Uncirculated........... 15.00 Ataturk, 100 Piastres 1958. W-80. Cats. \$30.00. Unc....20.00 ATICAN CITY, Pius XI, 100 Lire 33-34. GW-280. Br. Unc.... 35.00 ENICE, Peter Grimani, Ducat JRTTEMBERG, Wilhelm II, 20 irks 1897. GW-128. Ext. Fine. 18.50 -- 20 Marks 1905. GW-128. tremely Fine...... 18.50 GOSLAVIA, Alexander I, 20 Dinars 25. GW-1. About Unc..... 27.50

For a country as rich in gold as Australia, the amount of early gold is very small indeed. But one must keep in mind two factors that make Australia different from other gold-producing nations. First of all, Australia was originally settles by deportees from Britain....a penal colony where undesirables would be far enough from the world's centers, to do any real harm.

This, of course, was supplemented and supplanted later by a flow of regular immigrants, but during the early 19th Century, Australia was still an underdeveloped country, and no need for large amounts of coins existed.

Secondly, Britain was extremely reluctant to make Australia a full-fledged member of the family, letting the old prejudice of penal settlement influence her far beyond the years of its reality.

The earliest Australian gold coinage was issued by and at the Adelaide Assay Office in 1852. At that time, a situation similar to our own goldrush existed in South Australia and the gold pouring in had to be minted on the spot for easier handling.

There are two slightly varying types of Sovereign, showing a crown on one side and the value on the other. Rare today, they are however, obtainable, while a larger coin, the 5 Pounds, is practically unobtainable and must be considered a trial coin. In 1852 also an irregularly-shaped gold ingot bearing many mining stamps of value and fineness, was issued in South Australia but this, too, is a very rare item.

The following year, a series of very valuable gold coins was issued at the mint of Port Philip. Valued at 2, 1 1/2 and 1/4 ounce gold, this series shows a seated Kangaroo, Australia's national animal, and the value on the reverse. These rare coins are seldom met with and may have been issued in the nature of patterns. The regular Australian gold coinage starts in 1855 with a Sovereign of Queen Victoria, bearing on the reverse the word "Australia" and the denomination expressed as "One Sovereign."

A Half Sovereign was also issued. Both coins ceased to be struck by the Sidney Mint in 1870, when the regular British Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns (but with the Australian mint marks), were put into circulation instead.

The coins with the word "Australia" on them are by no means rare and are easily obtainable today, except in very excellent state of preservation when they fetch a good premium.